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SANITARY LEGISLATION.

STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Tuberculosis—School Attendance. (Reg. Commissioners, Sept. 8, 1916.)

Section 7 of the regulations to prevent the spread of tuberculosis in the District of Columbia has been amended to read as follows:

SEC. 7. No person suffering from laryngeal or pulmonary tuberculosis, or from tuberculosis in any other communicable form, shall attend any public or private school, either as teacher, pupil, janitor, or helper. No superintendent, principal, or teacher, and no parent, guardian, or other person having power and authority to prevent, shall permit any person suffering from laryngeal or pulmonary tuberculosis, or from tuberculosis in any other communicable form, to attend any public or private school, either as teacher, pupil, janitor, or helper: *Provided, however,* That the provisions of this section shall not apply to schools maintained solely for the instruction of persons suffering from tuberculosis.

Advertisements—False or Misleading, Prohibited. (Act No. 83, United States Congress, May 29, 1916.)

That it shall be unlawful in the District of Columbia for any person, firm, association, corporation, or advertising agency, either directly or indirectly, to display or exhibit to the public in any manner whatever, whether by hand-bill, placard, poster, picture, film, or otherwise; or to insert or cause to be inserted in any newspaper, magazine, or other publication printed in the District of Columbia; or to issue, exhibit, or in any way distribute or disseminate to the public; or to deliver, exhibit, mail, or send to any person, firm, association or corporation any false, untrue, or misleading statement, representation, or advertisement with intent to sell, barter, or exchange any goods, wares, or merchandise; or anything of value, or to deceive, mislead, or induce any person, firm, association, or corporation to purchase, discount, or in any way invest in or accept as collateral security any bonds, bills, share of stock, note, warehouse receipt, or any security; or with the purpose to deceive, mislead, or induce any person, firm, association, or corporation to purchase, make any loan upon or invest in any property of any kind; or use any of the aforesaid methods with the intent or purpose to deceive, mislead, or induce any other person, firm, or corporation for a valuable consideration to employ the services of any person, firm, association, or corporation so advertising such services.

SEC. 2. That prosecution hereunder shall be in the police court of the District of Columbia upon information filed by the United States District Attorney for the District of Columbia, or one of his assistants.

SEC. 3. That any person, firm, or association violating any of the provisions of this act shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than \$500 or by imprisonment of not more than 60 days, or by both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court. A corporation convicted of an offense under the provisions of this act shall be fined not more than \$500, and its president or such other officials as may be responsible for the conduct and management thereof shall be imprisoned not more than 60 days, in the discretion of the court.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Poliomyelitis—Prevention—Local Boards of Health Authorized to Make Regulations. (Ch. 313, Act Sept. 14, 1916.)

SECTION 1. Boards of health in cities and towns or the selectmen in towns having no board of health may make such rules and regulations as are necessary and proper to check the spread of the disease known as infantile paralysis, and to cause its eradication by quarantine or otherwise. It shall be the duty of the said boards of health or selectmen to notify forthwith the State department of health of any such rule or regulation made by them.

SEC. 2. The State department of health shall have the power to revoke or revise any rule or regulation made under the provisions of section 1 which it may deem unnecessary or unreasonable, and no rule or regulation made under the provisions of this act shall have any force or effect after the fifteenth day of January in the year 1917.

NEW JERSEY.

Foodstuffs—Cold Storage—Regulation.¹ (Reg. Dept. of H., Aug. 8, 1916.)

1. No warehouse will be considered to be properly equipped unless the rooms in which foods are to be stored can be held at temperatures sufficiently low to preserve such foods without decomposition. The temperatures of the rooms in which foods are stored must not be allowed to rise above the maximum point at which foods can be so preserved.

2. Articles of food intended for cold storage shall, when they are offered for or placed in storage, be inclosed in boxes, barrels, crates, or other packages sufficiently strong and tight to prevent them from being injured by careless handling, unless the articles are of such character that it is impracticable to pack them in containers.

3. When articles of food contained in packages are placed in cold storage each package shall be legibly marked with the words "Cold storage," and with the word "Received," followed by the month, day, and year when said articles were placed in storage. The word "Delivered," followed by the month, day, and year when such articles are taken from storage, shall be stamped upon foods or packages before being removed therefrom.

When articles of food not contained in packages are placed in cold storage or removed therefrom each individual article must be marked in the above manner.

All letters or figures must be in plain type not less than three-eighths of an inch in height.

The word "Received" may be written "Rec'd" and the word "Delivered" may be written "Del'd." Figures separated by hyphens may be used to indi-

¹ Pub. Health Reports, Aug. 4, 1916, p. 2122.